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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/692,923	10/20/2000	Francisco Hideki Imai	1819/100111	8475

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Gunnar G Leinberg Esq
Nixon Peabody LLP
Clinton Square
P O Box 31051
Rochester, NY 14603

EXAMINER

HENN, TIMOTHY J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2612

DATE MAILED: 07/01/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/692,923

Applicant(s)

IMAI ET AL.

Examiner

Timothy J. Henn

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2612

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 April 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-70 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 23-36 and 51-70 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 and 37-50 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 20 October 2000 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 11 April 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that Ohyama in view of Handschy does not disclose one or more image acquisition systems and a set of non-interference filters placed in front of the one or more image acquisition systems as claimed in claims 1 and 12. However, the examiner notes that Handschy discloses non-interference filters which have faster switching response times than mechanical color wheels and which are placed in front of an image acquisition system. Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to replace the mechanical color wheel of Ohyama with the non-interference filters of Handschy and to place the filters of Handschy in front of the image acquisition as shown in figure 6a of Handschy.

Applicants further argue that Ohyama in view of Handschy do not disclose generating a characteristic mapping from two or more color channel signals and instead use $S(\lambda)L(\lambda)$. However, the examiner notes that $S(\lambda)L(\lambda)$ is "obtained by photographing" or from data "from two or more color channel signals" as claimed.

Applicants further argue that under the proposed combination of Ohyama in view of Shibazaki the "CCD 3 is only a signal channel device". However, as claimed only the image acquisition system is required as being a multiple color channel device and no requirements are placed on the CCD or image sensor of the image acquisition system. Since Ohyama captures and processes data from images of different colors, it is

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inherently a "system having two or more color channels" as claimed. Even when combined with Shibazaki this fundamental property of Ohyama would not be changed.

Therefore, Applicant's arguments are not considered persuasive and the rejections of claims 1-22 and 37-50 are maintained.

Response to Amendment

2. The amendments to claims 3, 10 and 22 overcome the previous objections which are hereby withdrawn. However, claim 14 has not been amended and the objection will therefore be repeated below.

Claim Objections

3. Claim 14 is objected to because of the following informalities: These claims contain the limitation "the set of color filters", however this limitation does not appear in claims 12 from which claim 14 depends. For the purposes of art rejection this limitation will be read as "the set of filters". Appropriate correction is required.

Drawings

4. The drawings are objected to because they contain handwritten labels which are difficult to read. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The

figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohyama et al. (US 5,864,364) in view of Handschy et al. (US 5,347,378).

[claim 12]

Regarding claim 12, Ohyama discloses an apparatus for multi-spectral image capture comprising: one image acquisition system having two or more color channels (Figure 4), each of the channels having a different spectral sensitivity (Figure 7A), the

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image acquisition system acquiring a first series of images of the first scene (Figure 7B; c. 7, ll. 48-50; c. 9, ll. 54-65) and a set of filters (Figure 4, Item 2), each of the filters having a different spectral transmittance (Figure 7A), the filters filtering a different image in series of images (Figure 7B; c. 9, ll. 54-65). However, Ohyama does not disclose filters which are non-interference filters which are placed between the scene.

Handschy discloses a selective filter apparatus (e.g. Figure 1) for use in camera systems by placing the filter apparatus in front of an image acquisition system (Figure 6a). The selective filter of Handschy can be of either absorption (i.e. non-interference) or interference type (c. 4, ll. 63-66; c. 17, ll. 50-59) and have faster switching response times than mechanical color wheel filter systems (c. 1, l. 39 - c. , l. 2; c. 4, ll. 54-66). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to place the filter of Handschy in front of the multi-spectral image capture system of Ohyama to allow for faster image capture due to faster filter switching times. Since Handschy discloses that either absorption (i.e. non-interference) or interference filters can be used to provide the same results, it further would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to choose the absorption filter disclosed over the interference filter disclosed as a recognized art equivalent.

[claim 13]

Regarding claim 13, Ohyama discloses a spectral image processing system which generates a multi-spectral scene description from the acquired first series of

filtered images (c. 10, ll. 41-51).

[claim 14]

Regarding claim 14, Ohyama disclose an image acquisition system which acquires a second series of images of a second scene and the set of filters filter each of the second series of images of the second scene with a different filter (c. 9, ll. 5-11).

[claim 15]

Regarding claim 15, Ohyama discloses generating a characteristic mapping from the second series of filtered images (c. 11, ll. 12-37; Figure 13, " $L(\lambda)$ ").

[claim 16]

Regarding claim 16, Ohyama discloses generating a spectral reflectance (Figure 13, " $S(\lambda)$ ") of the first scene from the multi-spectral scene description (Figure 13, " $S(\lambda)L(\lambda)$ ") and the characteristic mapping (Figure 13, " $L(\lambda)$ ").

[claim 17]

Regarding claim 17, Ohyama discloses a reproduction device to display the first scene based on the spectral reflectance (e.g. Figure 1, "REPRODUCTION SIDE"), but does not disclose a printing device to do so. Official Notice is taken that it is notoriously well known to print images using printing devices so as to create a hard copy of the image. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a printing device on the reproduction side of Ohyama in view of Handschy to create hard copies of the reproduced first scene.

[claim 18]

Regarding claim 18, Ohyama does not explicitly disclose a memory device for storing the generated spectral reflectance for the first scene. However, it is noted that this value is created in a divider (Figure 13, Item 352) and then sent to an adder (Figure 13, Item 353). It is noted that the spectral reflectance must inherently be stored after its creation so that it may be used for further processing (i.e. by the adder) in the arithmetic unit of Ohyama.

[claim 21]

Regarding claim 21, Ohyama in view of Handschy discloses the use of non-interference absorption filters (c. 5, ll. 5-27).

[claim 22]

Regarding claim 22, Handschy discloses the use of absorption filters (c. 5, ll. 5-27).

[claims 1-7, 10 and 11]

Claims 1-7, 10 and 11 are method claims corresponding to apparatus claims 12-18, 21 and 22. Therefore, claims 1-7, 10 and 11 are analyzed and rejected as previously discussed with respect to claims 12-18, 21 and 22.

7. Claims 8, 9, 19 and 20 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohyama et al. (US 5,864,364) in view of Handschy et al. (US 5,347,378) as applied to claims 1 and 12 above, and further in view of Yamada (US 6,256,067).

[claim 19]

Regarding claim 19, Yamada discloses a camera with a light source system comprising multiple light sources each of which corresponds to a different spectral power distribution (i.e. color; c. 8, ll. 1-14). By modulating the illumination light, the camera of Yamada is able to take pictures in which only the subject appears, the subject is enhanced relative to the background or a desired hue characteristic can be enhanced or diminished (c. 14, ll. 37-47). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the system of Yamada in the camera of Ohyama in view of Handschy to be able to take pictures in which only the subject appears, the subject is enhanced relative to the background or a desired hue characteristic can be enhanced or diminished.

[claim 20]

Regarding claim 20, see claim 19.

[claims 8 and 9]

Claims 8 and 9 are method claims corresponding to apparatus claims 19 and 20. Therefore, claims 8 and 9 are analyzed and rejected as previously discussed with respect to claims 19 and 20.

8. Claims 37-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohyama et al. (US 5,864,364) in view of Shibasaki (US 5,748,236).

[claim 44]

Regarding claim 44, Ohyama discloses an apparatus for multi-spectral image capture comprising: one image acquisition system having two or more color channels

(Figure 4), each of the channels having a different spectral sensitivity (Figure 7A).

Ohyama further discloses the use of a color filter wheel to create multi-spectral images (Figure 4, Item 2), but does not disclose a set of two or more illuminants, where each illuminant has a different spectral power distribution and illuminating one of the images of the first scene.

Shibazaki discloses a camera in which a color filter wheel for creating individual images of different colors is replaced by a set of illuminants (Figure 12), where each of the illuminants has a different spectral power distribution (c. 15, ll. 4-18). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to replace the color filter wheel of Ohyama with the set of illuminants disclosed by Shibazaki to remove the complexity of synchronizing the rotating of a color wheel with the multi-spectral image capture operation.

[claim 45]

Regarding claim 45, Ohyama discloses a spectral image processing system which generates a multi-spectral scene description from the acquired first series of filtered images (c. 10, ll. 41-51).

[claim 46]

Regarding claim 46, Ohyama disclose an image acquisition system which acquires a second series of images of a second scene and the set of color filters filter each of the second series of images of the second scene with a different filter (c. 9, ll. 5-11).

[claim 47]

Regarding claim 47, Ohyama discloses generating a characteristic mapping from the second series of filtered images (c. 11, ll. 12-37; Figure 13, " $L(\lambda)$ ").

[claim 48]

Regarding claim 48, Ohyama discloses generating a spectral reflectance (Figure 13, " $S(\lambda)$ ") of the first scene from the multi-spectral scene description (Figure 13, " $S(\lambda)L(\lambda)$ ") and the characteristic mapping (Figure 13, " $L(\lambda)$ ").

[claim 49]

Regarding claim 49, Ohyama discloses a reproduction device to display the first scene based on the spectral reflectance (e.g. Figure 1, "REPRODUCTION SIDE"), but does not disclose a printing device to do so. Official Notice is taken that it is notoriously well known to print images using printing devices so as to create a hard copy of the image. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a printing device on the reproduction side of Ohyama in view of Shibasaki to create hard copies of the reproduced first scene.

[claim 50]

Regarding claim 50, Ohyama does not explicitly disclose a memory device for storing the generated spectral reflectance for the first scene. However, it is noted that this value is created in a divider (Figure 13, Item 352) and then sent to an adder (Figure 13, Item 353). It is noted that the spectral reflectance must inherently be stored after its creation so that it may be used for further processing (i.e. by the adder) in the arithmetic unit of Ohyama.

[claims 37-43]

Claims 37-43 are method claims corresponding to apparatus claims 44-50.

Therefore, claims 37-43 are analyzed and rejected as previously discussed with respect to claims 44-50.

Conclusion

9. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).


A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Timothy J. Henn whose telephone number is (571) 272-7310. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00 AM - 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wendy R. Garber can be reached on (571) 272-7308. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

TJH
6/20/2005


WENDY R. GARBER
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2500